WALNUT REVSTONE, MAIN 1000 munications to Evening Public tence Square, Philadelphia, AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AS Philadelphia, Priday, February 1, 1918

### SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE TROLLEY SERVICE

E critic too often is cheek by jowl with he slanderer. "When mercy is my said one of the shrewdest criminal ers America has produced, "I work for Jury of men over forty. They know at human weakness is, but the youngands an eye for an eye. There is mercy in him." The more men know less likely are they to be severe in ic arraignments. It is the fool who lds a cable under the Atlantic, conas a Monitor or puts an engine under canvas frames and plays tag with The genius is always a fool to al men-he would not be a sentus he were practical himself. A community me as acquiescent as the forty-Eve-year-old citizen. When it does, the ant youngster paints a picture of it oting a bromide to the effect that he town needs a few first class funerals."

Prankford and Bridesburg yesterday sent ttee to wait on the Mayor and regr a complaint about the trolley service. To wonder why it was not made long ago. dly the local company would be indignant were Uncle Sam to bring te flet down and say: "You, genin, are holding up my work. You naible for conditions that spread ction among the men at the inkford Arsenal. Aye, there is hardly a working for me in the whole dist you serve which is not handicapped by erable service you are giving. You part of the war machine and you are up. I want relief and I want it Yet that is exactly what Uncle ought to say and it is exactly what will may to the local company unless ers itself together and fulfills its

So is every other industry in one necessary thing an automobile k might bring from Schenectady and he other a fleet of trucks might bring somewhere else. Of course, if the nt simply throws up its hands cludes to do nothing, since it canthings in the old way, there will never be any relief. But we imagine that sed American citizen, with Amerienergy in his blood and American o in his nerves, could put some of the d cars back in service, clean a few the others and manage somehow or to furnish service at the rush hour, per cent good. There is a shortage in the city, but the others hustle sake up for the deficiency. We suspect, er that double the number will not south if citizens much longer are subto the hardships they have recently

ing all claims made by the com in extenuation of its failure to pertts obligations, its plea is still only for mercy. It is not delivering the It is not within even reasonable of efficiency. It has fallen down nt to help it up again. The public iling to enter a verdict, "Not guilty, not do it again." But the public is ng to permit continuance of the Virtually every industry and in the city is demanding relief, for every industry and store in the a sufferer. And why not? Is it ng that the industrial arsenal edimetion-in-arms should be impeded entioning by so simple a thing as ce? Shall we play at war, by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit to fall down and impede the of production? Certainly not. a with the Mayor, promised better to the indignant residents," says munt. We suggest to the manfor the entire city, and we Mayor that no more im to on him just now than s powers to the utterm

at of neither. The idea that a suffula, "It is the war." is not at all satisying. The lackadalsical attitude is not by my means confined to gentlemen in overalls, as some gentlemen in clubs seem to

#### IT IS THE TRUTH

THE President yesterday, in his letter to the farmers' conference at Urbana, volced the general belief of the world that this is the decisive year of the war. If we hold the Germans this spring they are ed. The opportunity for a great decision is very near at hand,

But aside from war the President took criticism which many sour-faced Americans have been chanting for years and "rubbed its nose in the dirt." "American farmers do not produce so much per acre as European farmers do," ran the criticism. "It is not necessary that they should do so," says the President. "It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country."

Aye! Aye!! We do not have to crowd ourselves, thank heaven! We have the land-millions of acres of it-and may the time be far distant when an American citizen will have to work a quarter of an acre with his fingers, in the manner of the Japanese, and support a family from the harvest. We do not have to farm as the European farms, and may we never have to. But we'll stack a westerner with a tractor and a harvesting machine up against any product in Europe and risk a hat on the result.

#### SICKING HENRY FORD ON THE KAISER

THE Navy Department has developed a new "submarine killer." The vessels will be fabricated and Henry Ford will do the fabricating. Both announcements are encouraging. As a producer Mr. Ford is in a class by himself in this and all other countries. Had he been a German, with a German's ideas, the Kaiser would have had him loaded down with fron crosses long ago, and for the last ten years he would have been turning out "Busy Berthas" with fitney speed. The man is a miracle

The new vessels, we are told, will be turned out very rapidly. We do not doubt it. Nor do we doubt that they will do their work handsomely, hitting on all cylinders. We need men like Mr. Ford in Washington, but we need them so much more in Phila delphia and Detroit!

#### CROESUS WAS A PIKER

COMPTROLLER WILLIAMS estimates the banking power of the nation at more than 37 billions of dollars. That is an increase of approximately 14 billions in the last four years and virtually equals the combined banking power of the world in 1890. The banking power of the South alone is equal to more than the total banking power of the United States thirty years ago. The figures are vast, but they are a true index of the enormous industrial expansion of the country, the present wealth of which makes the fairy tales of our youth seem very commonplace,

Financing this war is a colossal task, but this is a colossal nation. A billion is less to us than a hundred thousand was during the Revolution. What a few years ago seemed enormous capital we count now in terms of income. What are a few billions more or less to a nation that adds annually to its wealth as much in prearned increment? Where other nations stagger along the precipice of bankruptcy, we merely scratch the surface of our re-

The ruthless U-boat warfare was in augurated to bring the war to an end. It is doing just that thing, but not in the way Berlin anticipated. Of all German blunders, the most stupid was to force America into battle.

# ON ITS WAY

T MAY take a week, it may take a year, but it is on its way as sure as fate. It wipes out frontiers, religious prejudices, racial antiputhles. They call it one thing n Petrograd and another thing in Vienna: in England they call it the "hand-and brain" movement. In Berlin they have just stopped its presses, which, after a three days' suspension, tell of it again as spreading from Austria through Germany, But it is the same thing everywhere. Shall a man put his head down and run into it? It is too strong. Shall he run madly from it? It is too swift. Shall he hide from it? It is too inquisitive.

He must stand upright, keep his head and move without too much haste in the direction in which it is going. He must remember his Kipling-If you can keep your head while those

about you Are losing theirs, and blaming it on you and not lose his nerve. For it made America what it is, and France. It believes in law and order and it is never successful unless it demands what is eminer-dy re spectable and good for the family and the home.

Before long we may get the truth from

Germany Menaces Sweden.—Headilns.
Why not? She menaces everybody else.

February brings a small decrease in the price of milk. We wish April would hurry

A man is accused of having been on seven payrolls at once at Hog Island. We have room for such patriots in jail.

If any one really thinks Germany has it chance to win, here is the acid test ques iten: How much money would he put into a German Government bond?

The plan to rush fast food trains from the West to the seaboard is no obviously good hat we wonder it was not thought of before Most citizens imagined the system had been out into operation long ago.

#### NEWSPAPER ACT AROUSED FURORE

Governor Pennypacker Tells of Heated Reception by Press and Public

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 65 (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company)

AN ACT DECLARING the habitual publication and dissemination by newspapers, journals, periodicals, pamphlets or circulars of falsehood, defamation and scandal to be a public n\_isance, and providing for the abatement thereof.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, and it is hereby en-acted by the authority of the same, That the habitual publication and dissemination by newspapers, journals, periodicals, pamphlets or circulars of falsehood, de-famation and scandal, detrimental to the administration of public affairs, whether State, county or municipal, or injurious to the reputation and character of public officials, or of private persons, be declared to be a public nuisance.

Section II. Any six persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, may present a of this Commonwealth, may present a petition to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, setting forth the desig-nation and description of the publication constituting such a public nuisance, the fact that it habitually publishes and dis-seminates falsehood, defamation and scandal, giving the particulars and de-tails in at least three instances of false, defamatory or sandalous statements or defamatory or scandalous statements or representations so published, and further setting forth the special injury, if there be such injury. Thereupon, if in the judg-ment of the Attorney General there shall appear to be a prima facie case estab-lished, requiring his intervention, it shall be his duty to file a bill in equity in the name of the Commonwealth in the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such publication has been made, setting forth the facts and praying for the abatement of the nulsance.

Section III. Upon the trial of the case, if the evidence shall show the habitual publication and dissemination of false, defamatory or scandalous statements or representations, whether in the form of news, comment or Illustration, it shall be the duty of the court to make a decree directing the suppression of the publica-tion of the newspaper or newspapers, journal or journals, periodical or periodicals, pamphlet or pamphlets, or circular or circulars, in whole or in part, as in its judgment may be necessary for the abatement of the nulsance.

Section IV. The Attorney General is hereby authorized upon filing vouchers with the Auditor General to receive from the State Treasury such sums as may be required for the costs and expenses of all such proceedings prosecuted by him. Section V. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

[\*Submitted to the Legislature by Governor Pennypacker in connection with his message.]

### A Heated Reception There was no consultation with any of

the politicians in the preparation of this message, and it was seen by nobody prior to its presentation to the Assembly. As was to be anticipated, the suggestion of further action in restraint of "vellow journalism" was like stirring up a cage of wild animals. The newspapers met the suggestion, as usual, not with argument or reasoning, but by objurgation and a strained effort to make still uglier pictures. I did not attempt to influence the members of the Legislature in any way and contented myself with having pointed out a method by which this great evil could be controlled, should they choose to adopt it. Senator James P. McNichol came to me and said he proposed to vote for the measure if it did not receive another vote in the Senate

Penrose said I ought to have presented could have been passed. I think a large najority of the members of the Legislature and of the people would have been pleased to have seen it a part of our statutory law, but the legislators and the party leaders were both timid. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. It is the true solution of the difficulty, nevertheless, Intentional falsehood is not information and cannot hide itself behind the liberty of the press; to indulge in malice is not to publish a newspaper; obscene literature may be destroyed as a nuisance, and on the same principle the Government of the United States throws out of the mails everything of this character.

Penrose had heard that I proposed to urge a reapportionment of the State Into senatorial and legislative districts. He said to me:

If you wish to recommend reapportionment in a perfunctory way, you may do it, of course, but it will have no effect. The thing cannot be done. It has been tried too often. I replied:

Senator, I intend to recommend it, and not in a perfunctory way, but with the intention to have it done, if possible. Among the milder comments was this brochure, which appeared in the New York Globe under the name of Wallace Irwin:

PENNYPACKER OF PENN One moment, please, while a line I scan To a gental, popular, elderly man, Who's always able and willing to bless The noble gentlemen of the press, For the friends are many Of Governor Penny-Pennypacker of Penn.

When an artist calls with a pad to trace The lineaments of that thoughtful face. The dear old Governor utters a shout And orders the State Militia out. For the whims are many of Governor Period Of Governor Penny-Pennypacker of Penn.

When a cub reporter suggests a "steal" In a Pennsylvania grab-bag deal. The Governor sees that the wight is took And drawn and quartered and hung on a To please the many. Admirers of Penny— Pennypacker of Penn,

If a newspaper hints that Governor P.
Is only human like you and me,
He has the editor shot on sight
And blows up his office with dynamite,
Which is good as any
Explosive to Penny—
Pennypacker of Penn,

For the kind old man is the flower flowers
Of this democratic land of ours.
And that is the reason the papers pay
Respects to him in the warmest way.
As the friend of many.

### SCIENCE HANDMAID OF THE GOD OF WAR

Necessity of Victory Mother of Many Inventions of Destructiveness

SERENE Science makes the balls and san-guinary War fires them. To this paraphrase of a homely saying might be added that necessity or desire for victory has been the mother of many inventions of destructiveness throughout the blood-stained pages of world-history. Out of the strategic and tactical necessities of winning campaigns have developed agencies or instruments for win-

The present war has contributed, in the 'geophone," one brilliant invention. The Armageddon is essentially an artillery war. backed by trenches, mining and sapping.

Entente control of the sens and coyness of the Teuton battle fleet behind Kiel han, except for the ruthless U-boat drive on comnerve, confined action to the land. Trench trategy has evolved on an enormous scale, superseding the melee and thick of battle action of yore. Trench warfare is sinuous and slow. For its advancement of lines, its "mibbling" it requires the almost continuous fusillade of the Busy Berthas, Jack Johnsons and forty-two centimeter guns, as well as of maller ordnance.

The essentially ballistic (that is projectile or missile) character of ultra-modern war-fare makes the determination of the position of hostile guns of vital impor-tance. The army which can unerringly fix the place of the enemy fire within a certain radius can silence it. The "geophone" (from two Greek words signifying earth-sound) is an infallible index of the emplacement of enemy guns. So far as the public knows, the "geophone" is the unique invention of the present conflict and its devising is in response to a definite need, owing to the trench and artillery warfare being waged "over there." it serves two important missions. Its dellate mechanism records for a distance of rom 200 to 500 feet the presence of miners or sappers, thus serving warning of subterranean advancement of trench lines. ts mechanism is also adjustable to determine distance and position of enemy guns. Five sound-receiving stations, sensitively set, are arranged in a semicircle. Thus five points are hit with sound waves of varying intensi-ties when a German gun is fired.

#### How Geophone Works

From this data it is merely a mathematial problem to plot the curve, the center of which gives the place of the German gun in operation and by supplementary reckoning the distance. As the trajectory, force and carrying capacity of ordnance are scientifially scheduled it only remains to utilize the proper piece to silence the enemy. Camou-

For the "geophone" and supplementary de-vices now at Pershing's command the En-tente for Democracy is indebted to Amer-ican scientists. Though it is the single sig-nal Invention this war has furnished, so far as the military authorities have confided in the public, other inventions perfected by American brains and skill have been adapted to the uses of the war. The names of Wright and Curtiss are associated with the airplane as indissolubly as those of Holland and Lake with the submarine.

The tank is only the application of the relatively recently developed American farm tractor to military uses. Some of them in use were made in the Middle West in the big periodical leading to the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle with the middle west in the big periodical leading to the middle with the mid agricultural implement factories. And right in the same section the plants busy in peace in the same section the plants busy in peace times in making wire fencing and chicken not have been doing their bit for Allied victory by manufacturing wire entanglements, which have been used on a large scale in this war particularly in a deadly form, charged with electric current. Barbed wire entanglements as an outer protection of trench lines and as an older protection of trenen lines and in other positions were first used in modern-warfare by the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. The idea was speedily grasped by the German general staff and with the adjunct of electrification was utilized after the rush into Belgium and northern France to protect strategic posi-tions gained and those obtained from sys-

tematic digging in.
Entanglements on the scale the Germans used proved a serious and irritating barrier to Anglo-French progress in various sectors. Infantry sorties against desired objectives were futile. The electrified barbed wire not only made attack vain but rendered sur-prises out of the question.

The tank grew out of a new military neces the this war. The first tanks used in the battle of the Somme, September, 1916, not merely joiled hard the Prussian faith in e efficiency of wire entanglements amazement, consternation and German ranks. They terror which must have been akin to that of the enemies of Cyrus or Xerxes when the formidable, panoplied war elephants moved down all in their path.

# Tanks vs. Tangles

In the first year of the war Kitchener and French urged the production of some device for smashing down, wholesale, barbed wire entanglements and machine-gun emplace-ments of the foe. Colonel Swinton, known ments of the foe. Colonel Swinton, known as the writer of ingenious war problems in the form of short stories, then Assistant Secretary of the War Council, proposed armored cars. Almost simultaneously officers of the Royal Naval Air Service, from their experi-Royal Naval Air Service, from their experi-ence in scouting, suggested the same thing. War Office and Admiralty appointed experts, Many of the experiments were made in American factories. In June, 1915, Viscount French, then commanding the British Expe-ditionary Force in France, sent an urgent call for speeding up of the experiments.

Theory and test decided in favor of an adaptation of some of the rrinciples of the American farm tractor, as against a swift, light bodied, heavily armored car. Bulk was light bodied, heavily armored car. Bulk was a prime necessity for smashing operations. Capacity for riding over rough ground and the shell craters and dugouts of No Man's Land was essential. The caterpillar tractor of high power, considerable mass and proper carrying capacity for machine guns and crews was the type selected. The viable feature of this type was its power of traveling like the caterpillar or measuring worm, by means of internal driving wheels, moving over an endless self-laid track, precisely the over an endless self-laid track, precisely the principle used for difficult kinds of ditching and plowing in the United States. The re-sult was a motor that did not worry about roadability.

The name "tank" grew out of necessary

The name tank grew out of necessary secrecy in constructing the weapons and training their operators. It had, perforce to be a largely shared secret and a thrilling one to boot, but for once German espionage was inefficient. The fee knew nothing of the great engines which were to end the menace of electric wire entanglements, masked batof electric wire entanglements, masked bat-teries, etc., until the "Big Willies" (carrying two Hotchkiss and several machine guns) and "MacTavishee" (carrying only machine

guns) rumbled over every obstacle.

But in the long menths of building, assembling and testing the things had to have some designation. "Landships" was proposed, but discarded as too revelatory in communications that might be intercepted. Certain material used in connection with them was labeled "For drinking purposes only." This suggested the ferm "tank," and tank it has been. Tanks were required for water homeopotamia. The first consignment sent from America was labeled for Mesopotamia via Perrograd, and a touch of successful camouflage was imparted by printing Petrograd in Russian characters. Tanks, too, were required for holding and carrying water to the trenches in France and the specimens sent there from English makers were labeled "For the Tank Dept." Suspicions of a dangerous weapon would never be attreed by the term, it was reckened. guns) rumbled over every obstacle

# SINCE "MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BREAST." LET'S TRY IT



# MR. BLANKENBURG FLAYS KAISERISM

Administration Favors "Friends of German Democracy." Declares Former Mayor

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-I gladly answer your request for an xplanation of the aims of the Friends of cxplanation of the aims of the Friends of German Democracy, an organization that has been unjustly and unfairly attacked in public print and which was refused the opportunity of refuting slanderous insinuations and charges by the suppression or garbling of re
Induce and establish popular rights against carety, and will forever make impossible the print and which was refused the opportunity of refuting slanderous insinuations and charges by the suppression or garbling of re
Philadelphia, January 37. plies made by men of repute, in response to

One of the main weapons of German autorats, as far as our country is concerned, has seen the assertion of the Kaiser's Government that the United States would never wage war against the German Empire or account of the legalty of the twenty million phabitants of German blood to the land of heir fathers; that, at heart, this vast number which they abide, but that, in the emergency of a conflict, they would stand in defense of the Fatherland. These German propaganda have been fostered by a subservient and subsloized press and swallowed by the German people like gospel-truth. They have con-tributed their full share to delude them inte-the belief that the sympathy of their kins-folk on the other side of the Atlantic was with them and thus encourage them in their support of the militaristic cabal in this, the

inholiest war of history. To combat this erroneous idea and to offirm the unqualified loyalty of the affirm the unqualified loyalty of the over-whelming majority of citizens of German blood and thus to demolish one of the props of Prussian Junkerlsm is one of the aims or the Friends of German Democracy. If the people of Germany once know that our great Republic, with its wealth, power and re-sources, stands determined to defend the world against an autocracy that threaten ruin to all popular ideals; that we are united, no matter whence we came, in this great battle for liberty, they will understand that their Government has deceived them and that Germany can look for neither help nor sympathy on our part. Then their eyes will be opened and the light of truth may be kindled in the hearts of a multitude of the Kaiser's subjects, who have been com-pelled to suffer the agonies of the damned n the worship of false gods.

in the worship of false gods.

The call issued by the society (I wish you could publish it in full) breathes loyalty to America and support for our great President in every line. It preaches true Americanism and sounds a hugle call to duty for all, irrespective of birth, creed or Gescent. To help make the world safe for democracy is another of its aims. This can never be accomplished while a military off-garchy, unserupulous, arrogant, defiant of the laws of God and man, holds sway in the heart of Europe and defice the spirit of the wentieth century with that of the Middle. twentieth century with that of

It cannot be made too plain, for nopular understanding of the movement, that the United States Government indorses and approves it and at the same time that all actions of the society are subject to the sanction of the authorities at Washington. This fact alone should set at rest all caviling criticisms. How to reach the German people with American propaganda for true democracy is a question that has careful consideration. It will be solved by airplanes, communication through border lands and by other means that time will evolve. The effort to establish a democratic form of government in Germany is worthy of every support, for under popular rule a repetition or the world tragedy of today is impossible.

You say in your letter, "If it (the society) is a subtle form of Prussian propaganda, we should like to know it?" A complete and sufficient answer to this suggestion is that if 1, or any one connected with the movement, should be found in any part of Germany spreading our propaganda, we would be arrested, tried, convicted and would have to face a firing squad in short order. Prussianism, Junkerism, Kaiserism, are the inveterate foes of all liberal and liberalizing tendencies; they should be heartily supported by America and Americans. Nothing is this yourd notice in the same world induce us to join to any more. It cannot be made too plain, for n

ment that was legitimately subject to even the faintest suspicion of disloyalty to the country of my adoption. In joining this movenent, I had in mind President Wilson's repeated distinction between the German Govrnment and the German people. The former want to help to destroy, the latter to eman-

cipate from a detestable yoke. cipate from a detestable yoke.

In conclusion, let me say that all the men who have approached me on this subject and discussed with me the aims and purposes of the society are moved by the single desire of helping win the war and create on a firm basis a world-democracy that will insure and establish popular rights against personal privileged desired. God. RUDOLPH BL. Philadelphia, January 31.

"NATURE, LAND, LABOR"

To the Editor of Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Over and over again we are being old that "food will win the war," but I as commencing to doubt the truth of the state-ment and to question the honesty of those who are constantly repeating it.

Fivery intelligent person knows there is only one way to produce food, and that if enough land can be had and enough human labor put to work upon it and nature continues to shower air, rain and sunshine upon it, there is no limit to the amount of food which can be produced.

This being so, then the war is won, pro-Let us cease making peremptory or pleading demands on the farmer to pile up great stacks of food for our delectation, while at the same time we increase the cost of his land, machinery, fertilizers, etc., and with the "draft" and the high wages offered in other lines of war activity rob him of the labor he must have to bring good results. Here we are within a month or two of seeding time, and what is being done to re-lleve a very serious situation? Millions of acres of land are available, hundreds of thousands of men can be drafted (if neces-sary) to work the land; nature will, in all

probability, perform its usual kindly and in expensive functions, food can be produced i nlimited quantities and the war will be won, If this is not the only or, at least, the best way of making food win the war, then I would like to hear of a better one from your Nature, land and labor-these three mus

be brought together to produce food. Let not only talk about food winning the war, but let us do something practical to make

A bore who asked. "Isn't it cold?" Was finally shot. And now he's excisiming, we're told. "Whew, isn't it het?"

# What Do You Know?

OUIZ

Define the meirle system.

Why is the Mediterranean Sea so named?

Who wrote "Pilgrim's Progress"? . What is the real meaning and the ing of "internecine"? 6. Who is Emile Verhaeren? . Who is remise vermouth?
. Where is Great Yarmouth?
. What is an oasis?
. When did Columbus discover America?
. Where and what is Carson College?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Heliotropism is the tendency of certain flowers and insects to turn toward the sun.
 Cincinnati in called the Queen City of the West.

5. Antonomy: the power, right or condition of

self-governmens.

6. A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pounsylvania, is the Federal custodian of enemy alian property.

7. The Euglish Commonwealth, strictly period from the aboiling of the monarchy. February, 1949. Ill the cutabilishment of Gramwell's Profesciones, December 1633, death of Charles, i. January 20, 1649. Illi the Resistation, May 20, 1649. Illi the Resistation, May 20, 1649. Illi S. Snew is the congreled agreems vapur of the air failing in crystal falses.

Where, Oh, Where? He galloped into Washington
Upon a gallant outing;
His chamberlain before him went,
With boasting and with shouting,
And crowds of simple folk rushed out,
His braye investor viewing

His brave invasion viewing. And left the tasks they were about To see what might be doing.

His banners passed into the press
Of struggling hosts before him.
With all his olden truculence
And confidence he bore him;
His falchion smote the quivering air
And high aloft he tossed it—
We saw it for a moment there,
But after that we lost it.

Oh, where is now that mighty one, ne hero of If he is not in Washington He must have left the city. And yet the front page, strangely mute, No news of him is showing. That once so eager was to bruit His coming and his going.
TOM DALY.

ACORNS 200

Being the Little Beginnings of Some Worthy Timber

HELLO: Hello: Hello: There is something more than airy persiflage in this triplicate salutation; for we're handing a cheery "hello" to each of the three intimately related parts of our subject today. There are three of them, and they're brothers; and, besides, every one of them started to work for the Bell Telephone Company, so why shouldn't we address them in that language? Let's concern ourselves first with Louis C., who is the head of the house, although he has only just attained the age of thirty. You see, his father died twenty-one years ago, when L. C. was nine, and there were two younger lads for the widowed mother to provide for. Responsibilities came early to Louis, and undoubtedly put an extra edge upon his sharp wits. He took his first job with the telephone company and jumped from that to a place in the coal office of Thorne, Neale & Co. Meantime; he found a berth for his brother, J. Grey, with the telephone company, and for James A. when that baby member was ready to begin earning his own way in the world. in that language? Let's concern ourselves James A. when that baby member was ready to begin earning his own way in the world. The war gave Louis C, his big opportunity and he organized the Quaker City Supply Company, at 1716 Ludlow street, handling dyestuffs and chemicals. The two other lads went with him, and the three at once made a pile of money. They immediately bought coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and now they're big operators in that line. But that isn't why they are admitted to this club. No, indeed! This is the reason: With the first big bunch of money that came to them they prepared for mother a palatial home in Germantown that was at least an approach to what they felt she deserved. Ladies and gentlemen, we present Louis C. J. Grey and James A. Emmons, who have made good in their twenties. T. A. D.

EPITAPHS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE To the left of the church was a snug little graveyard hidden in a spinney, and here a number of English soldiers were hurled. Under a large tree stood a broken and rusty pump which was out of action. A large shell had fallen there and after the explosion some soldiers found a robin, dead. They burled it and were moved to poetry in inscribing the little hird's epitaph. The epitaph written in large black letters, hung from the handle of the pump. This was the verse:

Cock Robin lies beside this nume.

Cock Robin lies heelde this pump, A coal-box hit him such a thump, And this is all we've got to tell, We'll lick the swins that fired the shell. Bubb looked at the spitaph. "Mind the one over Sergeant Slade at Maroe?" he remarked.

"'Ere lies the remains of Serseant Slade.
As was slow at frowin' a and grenade."
"Not as good as the one at the Cabel
Rouge up at Souches," said Flanagan, a
quoted;

"This marks the fallen sug-ou where seven heroes fell, strafed in a bomb-proof shall siy a high velocity shell."
From "The Brown Brethren," by